THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, December 28, 1810. No. 1259.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

To Farmers.

SEVENTY FIVE CENTS per Hundred, will be given for good Barrel HOOP POLES. Apply to the subscriber living near Mr Wm. Watson, Stone Cutter.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1810.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 16th of January next:—

Two Hundred acres of Land, be the same more or less, situated on the east branch of Big Beaver creek, adjoining the falls of said creek, on which is one grist mill, two dwelling houses, &c. Also, about twelve acres of land cleared and under fence.

Taken in execution as the property of John Wolf, at the suit of Daniel Leet.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff

Pittsburgh, Dec. 17, 1810

JOHN M'AUSTIN,

Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public, and informs them that he has taken an office in Fourth Street, between Market and Penn-Streets, adjoining Woolam Gibson's Brick Store and near Henry Baird's Porter-house.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Mary, left my bed and board, and went off with another man in June 1809.—I, therefore forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting

JOHN ANDERSON.

December 15th, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mansfield Banton, of Pittsburgh, Dec'd are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of April 1811, otherwise compulsive measures must be used.—And all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

JAMES BROWN,
Administrator.

December 20, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins,

At their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

HAVE received during the past and present season, a large supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, etc. etc. etc. which they sell on the most reasonable terms, and among which are the following:—

The American Tutor's Assistant, or brief system of practical arithmetic, to which is added an excellent system of book-keeping by single entry—*price* 62 1-2 cents.

David's Psalms, with notes, and an index of the first line of every verse—*price* 75 cents.

Beaties Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols.—*price* 2 dollars.

School Dictionary, by Johnson,	50 cents.
English Reader,	75
Murry's Sequel,	75
Murry's English Grammar abridg.	25
Bennet's Arithmetic,	50
American Preceptor,	37 1-2
Columbian Orator,	75
Dwight's Geography,	37 1-2
Parish's Geography,	37 1-2
Smith and Little's Music,	100
American Selection, for schools,	37 1-2
Entick's Dictionary,	75
Perry's do.	100
School Bible,	100
New Testament with psalms,	50
Blair's Lectures abridged,	75
Morse's Geography for schools,	100
The Pastor Reformed,	75

Large Family Bibles at 375, 425 and 450,
Pocket Bibles from 137 1-2 to 275.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
have just published,
Price 6 cents single, 50 cents per dozen,

The Child's Catechism;

Or a New Help for instructing the rising generation in the first principles of the Oracles of God: divided into eighteen section

By the late Rev. William Marshall, A M and the late Rev. Thomas Beveridge.

Whom shall he teach knowledge, and whom shall he make to understand doctrine? Them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts. Isaiah, chap. xxviii. ver. 9.

To which is prefixed,

An earnest address to parents; and to the whole is added, an explanation of some terms not generally understood by young people.

Windsor Soap.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have for sale at the Franklin Head Bookstore,

WINDSOR SOAP of a superior quality, by the dozen or box.

ALSO,

Best American Inkpowder, red and black at the Philadelphia prices, by the dozen or gross. Dec. 13, 1810.

Peter A. Laubie,

HAS the honor to inform the public, that he has opened in the Diamond, a CONFECTIONARY AND PASTRY SHOP. He keeps a supply of Cordials, Wines, French Brandy, and Holland Gin, Coffee, Sugars, Spanish Segars, &c. and different kinds of dried Fruits. Those ladies and gentlemen who may wish to have any particular kind of Pastry for Tea Parties, &c. by giving their orders in the morning, will be attended to punctually. Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1810

To be Sold at Auction,

ON the 22d day of this inst. if not Sold prior to that date by private sale, a part of my TRACT of LAND, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh, and on a branch of Girty's run. It contains about 130 acres, 20 acres or more of which may be converted into excellent meadow; the whole is extremely well timbered and watered; the iron pirites abound in the stream. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises. The conditions of sale will be made known on application to Messrs. *Griffin & Harris*, Auctioneers, or to the owner.

I. D. WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, 13th December, 1810.

NOTICE.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, one mile and an half from M'Kee's Port, on the 25th inst. a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, rising four years old, has one shoe on one of her feet, no particular marks visible. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE BARKHAMMER.

November 26, 1810.

Wm. B. FOSTER & Co

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Market Street, next door to the Office of '*The Pittsburgh Gazette*,'

a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandise,

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

They have the following

Liquors and Groceries

For Sale at *Cost and Carriage;*

Madeira, Lisbon & Sherry Wine, 1st quality,
Cognac Brandy, 1st and 2nd do.
Jamaica Spirits, do. do.
Coffee,
Brown and Lump Sugar,
Madder,
Alum,
Spanish Whiting,
Rice,
Ginger,
Copperas, } In Kegs.
Pepper and Allspice,
Bengal Indigo,
Spanish Brown,
Chalk,
White Lead,
Young Hyson, } Tea by the Chest.
Hyson Skin,
Mustard,
Spanish Segars } By the Box.
Chocolate
Dried and Mackrale,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Shot by the bag

A few Barrels of old double Distilled Whiskey and Country Gin.

They have also for Sale the following articles from Col. Humphrie's manufactory in Connecticut.

Superfine broad Cloths,
Common do.
Cassimers,
Cassinets,
Coating,
Woolen Stockings,
Cotton do
Checks and Stripes,
Bed Ticken,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Chambray Muslin.

Lee's celebrated Patent and Family Medicines for Sale.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1810. tf.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed, on good paper.

Doctor Stevenson,

Requests all persons indebted to him to make payment before the 15th January next.

Pittsburgh Dec. 1, 1810.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making

Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that my wife Emily and myself have dissolved, by mutual consent, our marriage contract. This is therefore to forwarn all and every person from trusting her after this date, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

FREDERICK FRANK.

December 13, 1810.

PORK.

THE highest price given by the subscriber for a quantity of good *Pork*.—*Whiskey, Soap, Vinegar* and *Candles*, he will also purchase.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4th, 1810.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.

Corner of Front and Market Streets, have just received an additional supply of

Merchandise,

adapted to the present Seasons.

Pittsburgh, Nov 13th, 1810.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug. 1st, 1810.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Nafting strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deerskins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breechesmaker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Now Opening

BY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

of almost every description.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 75 Cents,

SELECT REMAINS

OF THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, who died June 19, 1787.

CONTAINING

I. Memoirs of his Life;
II. Letters to his Friends;
III. Religious Tracts;
IV. Advice to his Children;
V. An account of some of his Dying Sayings;
VI. And Dying advices to his Congregation.

THIS interesting little work was compiled by the Rev. John Brown and the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, from the papers of their deceased father, a few years after his death. In their preface they observe, "THE MEMOIRS were in substance written by our father's own hand, two or three years before he died. It was his care to mark the singular dispensations of Providence towards him; and then prudently to declare them to his children, that they also might set their hope in God.

"THE LETTERS were sent by him to some intimate friends. We need not scarce inform the reader, that the author never had the most remote thought of their being printed. Some of the persons who had them in possession, finding their own hearts warmed with the truths which they contained, expressed a willingness to have them made publick, for the edification of others.

"The ADVICES to the children and to the Congregation, were found among our father's papers after his decease. He was convinced in his own mind that UNION TO CHRIST, evidenced by conformity to him in holiness, "Is the one thing needful;" this was the doctrine which he taught whilst he lived; and he intended, that these Advices should declare his sentiments on this subject, when he was dead."

They observe in the close of the preface, "If some secure hyprocrites are awakened, some profane sinners are converted, some wavering Christians are established, and some distressed souls are comforted; we have fully gained our end in the publication."

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1810

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill,

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye.

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, December 28, 1810.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Graham, Mr. JAMES IRWIN to Miss JANE FULLERTON, daughter of Mr. William Fullerton, all of Westmoreland County.

We are assured says an Orleans paper, that the governor of Pensacola (Folk) is marching for Bayou Sarah and Baton-Rouge, at the head of the troops which could be collected at the seat of his government. The Choctaws and Talapouches have taken up arms, and ranged themselves under his banners. We learn by a person of veracity that the militia of the opposite shore of the Lakes have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (N. C.) *Nov.* 21.

Two additional companies of United States' troops have been ordered to Fort Hawkins by Gen. Hampton, in consequence of the reported detention of lieut. Luckett's party by the Creek Indians.—The circumstances which induced lieut. Luckett to desist from his enterprise have been greatly misrepresented. The chiefs of the Indian tribes advised the lieut. in a friendly manner not to prosecute his journey thro' their nation—they said, that they would not molest him themselves, but they could not be answerable for their young men, who were jealous of the surveyor, supposing he intended to defraud them of their lands. So far from detaining the officers or any of their men as prisoners, they furnished guides to carry them by the shortest rout to Fort Stoddert, from whence they set out.—We have the foregoing information from the most respectable source.—*Geo. Jour.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Mississippi Territory, dated, Fort Stoddert, Oct. 23, 1810.

"DEAR SIR—We last night received information that General Thomas is on his march from Bookter's Landing (the last fort in the Florida he took possession of) to Mobile. The principal inhabitants have put up their most valuable effects into the Fort for protection, and it will be defended by all the citizens, as well as the military. The Fort is one of the best pieces of military work in the world of its dimensions, and military gentlemen say, will be one of the hardest to get possession of. The general has no cannon and of course it is uncertain the plan he will pursue,—he is brave and desperate, and followed by men capable of any thing men can do. I have no doubt of a bloody scene on his reaching Mobile, as I am confident he will attempt some desperate movements. He acts under the authority of the *Bayou Sarah Convention*—their object appears now to add to *their District*, the Districts laying between them and Pensacola—or in other words, all the Districts of West Florida, and bring the whole under one *General Government*. In this latter case they can raise *at least* ten thousand militia. Any farther movements I will inform you of."

[*From the United States Gazette*]

More imperial love for the Americans.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Washington for manuscript copies of the last letters which passed between general Armstrong and the duke of Cadore; previous to the departure of the former for this country. They are among the documents communicated to Congress by the President. As it must necessarily be a considerable time before the whole of those documents can be published, we are glad at the opportunity to give our commercial readers immediate information of the situation of their confiscated property in France, and the general state of the relations between the two governments at the time our minister left that country.

From our Correspondent at Washington.

General Armstrong to the Duke of Cadore.

Paris, 7th Sept. 1810.

SIR,

Your Excellency will not think me importunate if I should employ the last moments of my stay in Paris, in seeking an explicit declaration on the following points:—

1st. Has the decree of his majesty of the 23d of March last, enjoined acts of reprisal against the commerce of the United States, on account of their law of non-intercourse, been recalled?

2d. What will be the operation (on the vessels of the U. States) of his majesty's decree of July last, forbidding the departure of neutral ships [illegible] unless provided with [illegible]? Are ship licences merely substitutes for clearances? or do they prescribe regulations to be observed by the holders of them, within the jurisdiction of the United States? Do they confine the permitted intercourse to two ports only of the U States, and do they enjoin that all shipments be made on French account exclusively?

Is it his majesty's will that the seizures made in the ports of Spain, and other places, on the principle of reprisal, *shall become a subject of present or future negociation* between the two governments?

I need not suggest to your excellency the interest both governments have in the answers that may be given to these questions, and how nearly connected they are with the good understanding which ought to subsist between them.

After the great step lately taken by his majesty towards an accommodation of differences, we rae not at liberty to suppose that any new consideration will arise, which shall either retard or prevent the adoption of measures necessary to a full restoration of the commercial intercourse and friendly relations of the two powers.

I cannot omit expressing on this occasion the sense I shall carry with me of the many obligations I am personally under to your excellency, and of the very high consideration with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The Duke of Cadore to Gen. Armstrong.

[TRANSLATION.]

PARIS, Sept. 12th, 1810.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 7th September—that which I wrote to you the same day, answered the first of the questions you put to me.

I will add to what I have the honor to write to you, that the decree of the 23d of March, 1801, which ordered reprisals in consequence of the act of congress of the 1st of March, 1809, were repealed as soon as we were informed of the repeal of the act of *non-intercourse* passed against France.

On your second question, I hasten to declare to you, that American vessels, loaded with merchandise, the growth of American provinces, will be received without difficulty into the ports of France, provided they have not suffered their flag to lose its national character, by submitting to the acts of the British council. They may in like manner depart from the ports of France.

The emperor has given licences to American vessels. It is the only flag which has obtained them. In this his majesty has intended to *give a proof of the respect he loves to show to the Americans. If he is somewhat dissatisfied* [peu satisfait] that they have not as yet been able to succeed in causing their flag to be respected, at least he sees, with pleasure, that they are far from acknowledging the tyrannical principles of English legislation.

The American vessels which may be loaded on account of Frenchmen or on account of Americans, will be admitted into the ports of France.

As to the merchandise confiscated as a measure of *Reprisal*, the *principles of reprisal, must* be the law in that affair.

I have the honor to renew to you, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.
Duc de Cadore.

[From the New-York Commercial Advertiser]

From a Correspondent at Washington.

I enclose a manuscript copy of Mr. Smith's last letter to Mr Pinkney, shewing on what ground the further continuance of the latter at the court of London, is placed by our government.

Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney

SIR,

From a review of the conduct of the British government, in relation to a plenipotentiary successor to Mr. Jackson, as presented in your several communications including even those brought by the Hornet, at which date and on which inviting occasion the subject does not appear to have been within the attention of government, the President thinks it improper, that the United States should contiuue to be represented at London, by a minister plenipotentiary. In case, therefore, no appointment of a successor to Mr. Jackson, of that grade, should have taken place at the receipt of this letter, you will consider your functions suspended, and you accordingly take your *leave of absence*, charging a fit person with the affairs of the legation.

Considering the season at which this instruction may have its effect, and the possibility of a satisfactory change in the [illegible] with Great-Britain, the time of your return to the U. States is left to your discretion and convenience.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

Wm. Pinkney, Esq.

Latest from England.

[*By the Gen. Lincoln, from Liverpool, at Boston.*]

NEW FRENCH DECREES.

Hamburgh, Oct. 12.—Mr. Eudel, Directors of Customs, has communicated to our Senate an Imperial French Decree bearing date Fontainbleau, Oct. 2. 1810, enacting, that all sorts of colonial produce which shall henceforth enter the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, the Province of Lauenburg, the Hanse-Towns, and all the countries situated between the sea and the line of the French customs, from Rhus on the Rhine to the Baltic, are subjected to uncommon duties, specified in the annexed tariff, whether imported with licenses, or procured from prizes, confiscation, or seizure. Raw Sugars pay 300 francs per quintal, Cocoa 200.—Brazil, Cayenne, Surrinam and Demerara cotton, 800, &c. The same tariff has been in the Duchy of Mecklenberg, by an edict of the reigning Duke, of the 6th of this month

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, is to resume the dignity of Generalissimo on the first of next month.

A discharge of the cannon yesterday, at 7 o'clock in the morning, announced the arrival of his Royal Highness the prince of Sweden, within our walls. His Royal Highness alighted at the house of Senator Schulte, and received the felicitation of the authorities of this town. The Prince has in his suit the Chamberlain Count Monier, two French Colonels, his aide-de-camps, and many other persons.

Geneva, Sept. 23.—Her majesty the queen of Holland, set out to day for Paris. The empress Josaphine is to go to Neufchatel. All the French troops at present here where this morning reviewed; a part of these troops afterwards marched for Spain.

Frontiers of Bohemia, Oct. 8.—Count St. Les (Louis Bonaparte,) last Tuesday left Toplitz, with his retinue, for Gractz, to pay a visit to his majasty the emperor of Austria.

A Paris paper, not the Moniteur, has been received of the 15th. It contains no intelligence from Portugal. There is a most extraordinary decree in it, issued by Bonaparte, relative to servants, both male and female. They are to be registered, to receive a card of incription, stating whom they serve. No person is to be permitted to hire any domestic who is not provided with this card of inscripiton. The object of this abominable decree is to extend further the horrible system of espionage, and to make every servant a spy, if necessary, upon his master.—Like *Macbeth*, Bonaparte may say,

"*There's not a one of them, but in his house*
"*I keep a servant feed'd.*"

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated 29th Sept. "I think that the French affairs are daily declining in Spain: the immense desertion must ruin an army.—In a few months we have had upwards of 5000 of the finest German deserters enlisted in our army, passing through this place alone; and Col. R——, who arrived here from Carthagena, a few days ago, told me that 21 officers and 709 men had come over from the French the night before he sailed."

His majesty had been pleased to confer the most honorable Order of the Bath on major general (field marshal) Beresford.

Captain Meilish, one of lord Wellington's aids de camp, had been sent with a flag of truce to the French head quarters, on a message respecting some prisoners. On his arrival at Leyria, Massena invited him to dinner, and treated him with great attention and respect.

Princes Amelia continues to be still afflicted with a malady, that will probably terminate her existance in a few days.

Congress of the United States

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 10.

Mr. Leib laid before the senate certain resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed in march last, approving the measures of the general goverment.

Mr. Giles' resolution, for referring so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to West Florida to a select commttee was agreed to; and Messrs. Giles, Pope, Crawford, Anderson and Bradley appointed a committee accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Campbell,

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the United States [illegible] abuses committed under the American flag, in carrying on an illegal traffic in enslaved Africans, be referred to a committee to examine and report thereon to the senate; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Campbell, Dana, Bradley, Cutts, and Gillman, were appointed a committe accordingly.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of the president and directors of the bank of Potomac, praying for a charter, which was committed to Messrs. Anderson, Gilman, Tait, Goodrich and Leib.

Messrs. Cutts Horsey and Gilman were appointed a committee on engrossed bills.

Messrs. Leib, Campbell and Dana were appointed a committee of accounts

Mr. Cutts was appointed on the committee of enrolled bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DEC 10.

Mr. Helms took his seat on Friday last.

Messrs. Sheffy, Mumford, Porter, Gardner, Sawyer, and Love, appeared this day.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of Potomac, praying for a charter; which was referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the usual rule was adopted for the appointment of Chaplains: the balloting to take place to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Alston, the house resolved into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Macon in the chair.

President's Message.

The message of the president of the United States having been read—

Mr. Root moved the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the United States, as relates to the subject of our foreign relations, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to that part of West-Forida, acquired by the cession of Louisiana be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the encouragement of American manufactures and navigation, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Resolved, That so much at relates to the institution of a National University, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the violation of laws interdicting the slave trade he referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Resolved, That that part relating to fortifications be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That that part in regard to the militia be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That that part in regard to the Corps of Engineers and Military Academy be referred to a select committee.

When the resolution respecting West-Florida was under consideration:

Mr. Newton said he wished to know from the gentleman who moved the resolutions why he had spoken of *a part* of West-Florida only? Whether the whole was not included in the cession?

Mr. Root said he supposed that no more territory had been acquired by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, than lies West of the Perdido; whilst West-Florida was understood to extend as far East as Pensacola. But if the whole had been ceeded, so much the better; all that part "acquired by the cession" was embraced by the resolution.

Mr. T. Moore moved to amend the resolution so as to read "so much as relates to West-Forida, *as ceeded* to the United States,"

Mr. Mitchill remarked that the resolutioh was about as perspicuous as could well be devised. If there was any ambiguity in it, it was derived from the message, in which West-Florida was mentioned, although he believed no such name was to be found in the convention for the cession of Louisiana. If the resolution conformed to the message, it was not worth while to go into a discussion as to the different appellations which had at different times been given to the territory in question. Mr. M. took a brief view of the different transfers of that territory, observing that the term West-Florida was not known in Spanish geography, being an arrangement made by the British whilst they held possession; so that in fact, this was a question of British and American geography, being on one side and Spanish and French on the other. Upon the whole, as the reso-

lution corresponded with the language of the message, and was sufficiently intelligible at present, he was opposed to the amendment.

The amendment was lost.

When the resolution respecting the encouragement of American navigation and manufactures was under consideration—

Mr. Burwell suggested the propriety of referring the subjects to two distinct committees. The motion was supported by Mr. Alston. It was contended that the duties of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures were sufficiently arduous without burthening them also with the subject of manufactures. Mr. Alston took the occasion to observe that the subject of manufactures had heretofore been rather neglected, and it was proper that more attention should be paid to it.

Mr. Newton opposed the motion for dividing the subject between the two committees, How were they to encourage manufactures, he asked, unless by laying additional duties upon foreign tonnage and manufactories? Mr. N. repelled the insinuation that manufactures had experienced neglect under the guidance of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures. He contended that on the contrary they had thriven and flourished under their care although the House had never consented to take as effectual measures for their support as had been recommended by the committee.

Mr. Mitchell said he too was opposed to severing things which had in their nature an essential connection; for instance, he thought that the proposed separation of the subject of commerce and Manufactures was unnatural and preposterous.—On a view of what had been done by Congress, he thought the friends of domestic manufactures had much cause to be satisfied. He recited the various encouragements which had been given to manufactures by Congress, in permitting the importation of the raw materials free of duty, and in laying heavy duties on the importation of manufactured articles. On the whole, he thought that as commerce and manufactures in fact were inseperable, they ought not to be divided by any regulation of the House.

The motion to amend was lost.

On motion of Mr. Dawson the resolution respecting fortifications was amended by inserting the word "land forces and" preeceeding the word fortifications"

On motion of Mr. Bassett the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that so much as relates to the navy of the U. S. be referred to a separate committee.

The committe rose and reported the resolutions to the house, which were immediately adopted; and the several committees ordered to be appointed accordingly.

Mr. Bacon remarked that at present a doubt might exist whether the subject of the defects in the non intercourse law, alluded to in the message, was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures or to the committee of foreign relations. To remove this doubt he moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the U. States as relates to the defects which may be found to exist in the provisions of the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, be referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Macon said, that he had, late in the last session, laid upon the table a motion to amend the constitution of the U. States. He had done it at that time merely with a view to give notice of his intention to offer such a proposition at the present session. This amendment spoke so plainly for itself that it was unnecessary to explain it. It would be seen that its object was to prevent any member of congress from accepting an appointment under the present chief magistrate. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the legislatures of the several states which when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states shall be valid and binding as part of the constitution of the U. States.

"No senator or representative, after having taken his seat, shall during the time for which he was elected be eligible to any civil appointment under the authority of the United States, nor shall any person be eligible to any such appointment until the expiration of the presidential term, during which such person shall have been a senator or representative."

This resolve was on motion of Mr Macon referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

WEST-FLORIDA.

Although we trust in Providence, it is a false calculation, that the fortunes of Spain are at their lowest ebb, yet the attempt to take advantage of the calamities brought on her by the most horrid perfidy and shocking oppressions recorded in history, is disgusting to an honorable mind—It was not sufficient for Mr. Jefferson, in his farewell message, to take a taunting and oblique notice of her struggle for existence: the dismissal of Don Onis did not *feed fat our ancient grudge*; but Mr. Madison has seen fit to refine upon the perfidy and ingratitude of France, by robbing unhappy Spain of her *possessions*, at a moment when she is unable to defend them. There was a time when the mere love of national honour, when political sympathy would have armed whole nations in defence of the injured people. A similar occurrence in Europe gave rise to one of the bloodiest continental wars. The seizure of Silesia, a disputed territory, by the king of Prussia, on the succession of the Queen of Hungary, caused the effusion of more blood, than was wanted to fertilize her soil. There is something so mean, cowardly and inhuman in the act of taking advantage of the moment of a nation's travail, and wresting from her that which was referred to negociation that it appeals with pathetic eloquence to the sympathy of mankind; it calls forth the indignation, arouses the revenge, and summons all the energies of the oppressed nation in pursuit of redress.

Waving, if you please, the question of doubtfull right, neither the principles of public law, justice, humanity, or honour, will support Mr. Madison in his forcible seizure of West-Florida, in the present condition of the Spanish nation. They who rail at England for the capture of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, should blush to see their own government bid defiance to the opinions of nations, and avail itself of the difficulties of a state, by purloining a piece of territory, when its *possessor*, and perhaps rightful owner, was unprepared or unable to defend it, and had referred it to negociation. A parallel drawn between the cases, which would cite all the existing circumstances, would leave such shades of discernable difference, that modesty would decline to boast of them.

But as to the question of right, overlooking the equity of the case, a court of law would decide that the grant of Louisiana by Spain to France, was not only illegal, but had been rendered void by the failure of the grantee to execute his part of the contract. We shall not contend, that in point of law it was a *Nudum Pactum*, or that fraud, bribery, or duress appearing upon the face of the deed, would void the contract; but the case rests upon the more substantial basis, of an unexecuted agreement on the part of France.—The case is correctly stated as follows:—

During the administration of the traitor *Godoy*, while Spain was an ally of France, Louisiana and the Floridas, not by *conquest* but by an *extorted grant*, fell into the hands of the French emperor. But, we state upon high authority, that France bound herself to pay what was deemed by the other contracting party an adequate *price*, for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. The price was "the erection of Etruria into a kingdom, and the guarantee of it to an Infanta of Spain." Whether a sound price or not, it is of no consequence to ascertain, it still was the purchase money, the *quid pro quo* which Spain was to receive for the cession.—Nevertheless, although Spain carried into faithful execution her part of the contract, France afterwards seized upon Etruria, dispossessed the Infanta, and thereby violated her contract. Now upon every principle of public law and justice, the property reverts to the grantor, and as sovereignty in all governments resides in and emanates from the PEOPLE, the title is still in the people of Spain. Should the present government of Spain be subverted, and the country fall under subjugation to France, yet if the nation should recover its liberty after the demise of her invader, she would of right claim the property upon the ground, not of fraud or force which might avail her but of an unexecuted contract on the part of France.

The treaty of St. Ildefonso, was never published or made known *in extenso* to our government, although it contained the title set up by France to Louisiana and the Floridas. The extract which we published in our paper of Friday, describing the property, not by courses, distances, lines or boundaries, but leaving them for future dispute, was all that the American minister was permitted to see: and we state further, upon *the high authority of a distingnished statesman of New-England*, that General Armstrong stated in his presence "that Talleyrand *laughed* and *ridiculed* Mr. Madison's *expose*, or display of our claims as to boundaries; *and denied that any such claims existed*, intimating most distinctly, that if they should be persisted in, France would be obliged to defend the rights of Spain." In addition to this, when France was sounded upon the subject of the seizure by the United Stated of West-Florida, she said she would *neither doubt nor hesitate, but would be compelled to take part with Spain.* This answer given, our courageous executive, who is now marching troops to seize Florida, abandoned the project.

Under these circumstances, how can it be expected, that honest, independent men will applaud the present proceeding of the executive as a *spirited* and praise worthy act? We think we might safely stake our existence upon the fact, that the permission of France has been asked and obtained, to invest West-Florida with an armed force. After the relinquishment of the project in the former case at the threat of France, who can doubt that her consent has been given, in hopes to embroil us with England, since Spain is no longer her ally, but the ally of England. But if any *proof* is asked for, to shew that the seizure of West-Florida is in coincidence with French views, we refer our readers to an Extract from President Rhea's letter, inviting the United States to take the country under their protection. It is as follows: "The emperor of France has 'invited the Spanish Americans to declare 'their independence, rather than remain 'in subjection to the old Spanish government; therefore, an acknowledgment of 'our independence by the United States 'could not be complained of by France, 'or involve the American government in 'any contest with that power." Now there exists strong presumptive evidence that *his Majesty, who loves the Americans*, and desires to see every people independent, finding that the exiles from Cuba, (Spanish traitors) and his *Tilsit emissaries* could not get possession of the country, invited the United States to take possession of it. and if not, to hold it in *secret trust* for him—still the motive was a sufficient one, if this government could be brought into collision with England. We therefore think, Mr. president Rhea and his patriotic associates, have been set in motion, by the joint manœuvres and agency of France and our executive, and our expectations will be answered, if at some future day it shall be discovered that all the proceedings of the Floridians, have been advised and dictated by our great men at Washington. There is a comprehensiveness, precision and cautious adaptation to existing circumstances in the terms and manner of President Rhea's letter, which savors strongly of *concert*.—If Mr. Madison had taken his present steps before the conquest of Spain by France became more unlikely, there would have been less reason to suspect the purity of his motives.—[*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

A gentleman has arrived in London, who was not only in company with the king of Sweden in Prussia, but who was actually with him when he attempted to effect his escape to the British fleet, under the following interesting circumstances:—On the beach, at Pillau, his majesty met with this gentleman, and, after some conversation, inquired if he were an Englishman? which question being answered in the affirmative, Gustavus, after paying some compliments to the British nation, said, "I will trust you without further inquiry; I am Gustavus Adolphus, procure me a boat, and I will proceed with you to your ships"—The gentleman lost not a moment, he obtained a boat with four oars, the king leaped into it, and they were pushed off, when the guard suddenly appeared, and declared, pointing their firelocks, that the crew were dead men if they moved an oar. The king instantly re-landed, and the commanding officer, with a trembling hand, presented to his majesty the orders under which he acted. The king at first assumed a lofty tone, but was soon softened by the modest deportment of the officer, who added, "You may return to Germany, or you may pass onward to Russia, but our instructions are, that you shall not go to Sweden, or enter on board the English fleet."

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from Malta—"M. Lucien Bonaparte and family (in all 41) have arrived here, Such a train of patriots, poets, priests, physicians, painters, literati, and gay grisettes of Paris and Rome, quite *astonished the natives* of these quiet regions. From the arrangements for the voyage, one might imagine he was actually bound to America; but he does not regret his fate. Lucien is tall, handsome, and swarthy; with dark eyes, tho' near sighted. He is extremely fond of Madame, who is his second wife; but she has not much of the *haut ton*, and is a fat, lively, good tempered looking woman.—Mademoiselle (whom Napoleon wished to marry to Ferdinand 7th, and who is the daughter by Lucien's first wife) is a brunette, with few pretentions to beauty; but has received a finished education, and is 16. The other children are six in number by his present wife; and each one has a servant, preceptor, or governante. Lucien is very rich; and though he brought away but few of his invaluable gallery of paintings, the ship Herculus is loaded with his property. He has money in the English funds."

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership between Dettmar Basse Muller and William L. Brockelman, formed last year for the erecting of a furnace at Bassenheim in Butler County Pennsylvania, under the firm of Basse and Brockelman, was dissolved on the 25th Sept. 1810 by mutual consent.

William L. Brockelman having had a final settlement of accounts with Dettmar Basse Muller, and being about to embark for Europe, all persons holding legal claims and demands against the aforesaid partnership will present them without delay, to the subscriber for immediate payment.

WILLIAM L. BROCKELMAN,
at GODFREY HAGA.
Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins

WISH to take, as APPRENTICES to the Book binding business, two active lads, of good moral character, and sufficient education, between the age of 13 and 17. The preference will be given to boys from the country, they will be put under the instruction of John S. Sheldon, whose work proves him to be one of the best workman in the state.—Apply to the office of this paper—to John S. Sheldon in 4th street, or to Patterson and Hopkins, Booksellers Wood-Street.
Pittsburgh, *Dec* 26, 1810.

JOHN STUART,
(LATELY FROM ADAMS COUNTY)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he intends carrying on in Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, the different branches of COVERLET WEAVING, Double half double and single Diaper, of three different patterns on one piece Burdie; single and double Diamonds and Carpeting, all on reasonable terms—and those who will please to favor me with their custom shall have their work done in the neatest manner and to their satisfaction, and at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, December 24. 1810

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of common pleas, of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the fourteenth day of January next:

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, in Butler county, Buffaloe township, about fifteen acres cleard, three of which is meadow, on which is erected one cabbin and one stable, adjoining lands of David Morehead and others, the property of Benjamin White

Four-hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Jeremiah Wright and by lands of —— Davis, by lands of Thomas Short, and by lands of the heirs of Adam Patterson—There are about fifty-five acres cleared, on which is erected a square log house and stable the property of Samuel Vance and Robert Vance.

One certain tract of land, situate in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Land, north and west of the Allegheny river, called Harmony, numbered in the plan of said district No 115, containing 212 acres and allowance; one other tract of land called Green Grove, numbered in the plan of said district No 116, containing 201 acres and 104 perches and allowance—also one other tract of land called Mount Joy, numbered in the plan of said district No 117, containing 201 acres and 104 perches and allowance—and also one other tract of land called Mifflin Grove, numbered in said plan No. 118, containing 219 acres 54 perches and allowance; also one other tract of land called Rural Felicity, No. 144, containing 212 acres and one half and allowance—and also, all the interest of the defendant in the following tracts of land, situated in Cunningham's district aforesaid, in Middlesex township, Butler county, being numbered in the plan of said district 252, 253, 258, 262, 263, 268, and 269, each containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, &c. the property of John Cunningham

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1810.

Taken up by the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny County, on the 21st inst.—A brown *MARE* with a Suckling Colt about 14 and an half hands high, five years old, and a large star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WARNER.
December 26, 1810

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, January 4, 1811.

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on the 8th of December, Mr. Patterson presented the petition of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pittsburgh, praying for a charter of incorporation. The petition was referred to a committee consisting of a member from each county.

We are told that the democratic members of our legislature convened on the 17th ult. for the purpose of deciding for the people of this state, who shall be their next Governor. They have ordered that a convention to consist of the democratic members of the legislature, and delegates from such counties as are represented by federalists, shall be held in February next at Lancaster, to settle the business.

Mr. Erving, late charge des affaires in Spain, has been nominated by the President to the Senate, and approved by them, as special minister to the court of Denmark.

Accounts from Havanna, received at New-York by the Wasp, state, that the government are sending troops against "the rebels" of West-Florida. How will that bear on us, since the President has ordered possession to be taken?

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 18th of December, Mr. Pierson, after stating what had been done on the subject the last session, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of brigadier general James Wilkinson, in relation to his having at any time, whilst in the service of the United States, corruptly received money from the government of Spain, or its agents, or in relation to his having, during the time aforesaid, been an accomplice, or in any way concerned with the agents of any foreign power, or with Aaron Burr, in a project against the dominions of the king of Spain, or to dismember these United States; and that the said committee enquire generally into the conduct of the said James Wilkinson, as brigadier general of the army of the United States; that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and compel their attendance and production; [*and that the said James Wilkinson be notified by the committee of the time and place of their sitting, and that he be heard in his defence*] and that the committee report the result of their enquiries to this house.

Mr. Root moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. Taylor was opposed to the delay, as was Mr. Pitkin.

Mr. Smilie thought this business unnecessary and unconstitutional from the beginning.

The question for it to lie on the table, was taken by ayes and noes, and lost—ayes 33, noes 78.

Mr. Love moved to postpone it until to-morrow—Lost, 46 to 53.

The words in *italics* were inserted on motion of Mr. Troup, and adopted by Mr. Pierson.

At half past 3 o'clock, the final question on the passage of the resolution was taken and carried, ayes 79, noes 36, and a committee of five consisting of Messrs. Bacon, Troup, Sage, Wilson and Brackenridge, were appointed.

We learn from an authentic source, that the Spanish minister has dispatched a cutter to Cadiz, to communicate to the regency and cortes governing Spain, information of the measure the executive of the United States has taken with regard to a part of West-Florida.—*Boston Pal.*

NATCHEZ, Dec. 3.

WEST-FLORIDA.

A gentleman from Pensacola and Mobile, direct, informs that both these posts were in an excellent state of defence, and well filled with troops; that governor Folch was at Mobile, where he was expecting a reinforcement from Havanna when he intended advancing for Baton-Rouge—that Col Kemper, in the service of the convention, was on the Alabama river, with 300 men, where he will probably remain until he receives a reinforcement; the standard of independence has been reared by major Kennedy, in the vicinity of Mobile, where the cause has many friends.

We learn from St Francisville, that the legislature assembled there last week under the new constitution, and elected Fulwar Skipwith, Esq. governor—and that in consequence of despatches from colonel Kemper, a detachment of 1,500 men (with a suitable train of artillery) under the command of Col Kirkland, marched from St Francisville to Pensacola, on the 14th ultimo.

By a gentleman from New-Orleans, which place he left on Monday last, we learn that whilst he was at Baton-Rouge, the squadron of gun-boats which sailed a short time since from this place, passed and exchanged a salute with the fort.—Great military preparations were going on in Florida, from which our informant supposed some enterprize of consequence was in contemplation.

SECRET EXPEDITION.

His excellency gov. Claiborne, and G. C. Russell, arrived at the cantonment Washington, from the seat of government, on Friday last, and yesterday an order was issued for the embarkation and movement of the army. A strong detachment under col. Covington, will sail this day, and the remainder, under col Pike, will follow, with the least possible delay, it is understood that the army will be joined by gen. Hampton on the river, who is hourly expected by way of New-Orleans, and from whom they are to receive further orders, and probably a developement of the object of the expedition. It is further said that governor Claiborne had ordered out the whole body of the militia of the Orleans territory, and we presume the detachment governor Holmes holds in readiness from this territory will receive marching orders.

What is the object of this military movement? is the question asked by every citizen. Its destination is doubtless Florida. But is it to suppress the republican efforts of the people or to save the effusion of blood, which must evidently flow from the advancing of Folch from Pensacola? None but a half ideot can suppose that government will make war on the people of Florida, who are our brethren—the genius of the government—the feelings of the nation—justice and humanity forbid. The natural conclusion then that the army is to occupy the disputed territory; all that part of Florida west of the Perdido. Would it not be prudent that both Floridas be taken possession of? This is an important question—one perhaps of peace and war—Congress is in session—let them decide.

From the BALTIMORE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

"A SPECK OF WAR IN THE HORIZON."

The president's message is pronounced by some, to be a *milk and water production*; by others, it is called *mild* and *dignified*; and by a third class of political re e-thinkers, it is considered a pusilanimous back-sliding document, which verifies Bonaparte's charge, that the "United States treads back her steps."

The fact is, in this great appearance of moderation and impartiality, is wrapt up a deadly poison to the tranquility of those, who foresee certain destruction in a rupture with England, and a consequent alliance with France.

The forcible seizure of West-Florida has "more meaning than meets the eye," and may be attended with very awful consequences. For the public information we will give a history of the title of West-Florida.

France originally planted Louisiana, which lay on both sides of the Mississippi. By the treaty of peace of 1763, all the country west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain, and all the territory east of that river was confirmed to Great Britain. The last mentioned power erected the the territory lying south of Georgia and of the present Mississippi Territory into two provinces, which is East and West Florida, and held them till by the treaty of peace of 1783, they were ceded to Spain, who thence forward retained them and Louisiana, as three separate provinces, but by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, on the 1st. Oct. 1800, she ceded Louisiana to France, with the following description—"The colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it *now has* in the hands of Spain, that it had *when France possessed it*; and such as it should be after the treaties entered into between Spain and other states." This is the title the United States purchased from France on the 30th April 1803, with the following clause. "The first consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, *the said territory with all the* rights and appearances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic, in virtue of the mentioned treaty [of St. Indefonso] concluded with his Catholic majesty."

At the time France possessed Louisiana, her title was said to extend to Perdido, to which Mr. Madison also claims: but Spain never possessed Louisiana, as extended into West-Florida. The meaning therefore of the clause of the treaty of St. Ildefonso is: 1st. "With the same extent it *now has* in the hands of Spain," that is, detached from West-Florida altogether, 2d, "That it had when France possessed it," which words must be confined in their operation to the other boundaries of Louisiana, to render both clauses consistent, and to give each a meaning.—If this construction be sound, the United States have no title to a foot of territory in West Florida. *It was upon this construction that Spain claimed and held West Florida*, and when an act of Congress was passed, in February, 1794, justly supposed by the Spanish minister to extend the powers of American legislation to West Florida, the Marquis Yrujo protested against the act, and Mr. Madison, secretary of state, gave him a written explanation, that the act of congress had no such meaning.

Yet, admitting that the title of the United States is clear and unquestionable, is it not consistent with sound policy and the pacific professions of the U. States, or does it accord with our neutral or impartial character, to oust the Spaniards at the point of the bayonet?——While Spain was the ally of France, we did not dare to assert our right in arms Mr. Jefferson mustered courage enough to *inquire* of France what would be the consequence if possession was taken of West Florida by force, and the answer was that "FRANCE COULD NEITHER DOUBT NOR HESITATE, BUT WOULD TAKE PART WITH SPAIN." The project was instantly abandoned.

When the Spanish junta sent a minister with authority to pay the U. States eight millions of dollars as an indemnification for depredations on our commerce, he was rejected by Mr. Madison upon the ground of *impartiality*.

When our right to the free navigation of the Mississippi was denied, we had not the courage to maintain it, *lest France should be offended*, so *fifteen millions of dollars* were sacraficed in preferense to the maintenance of a just right, and for the sake of *impartiality*.

But the question is now reversed.—Spain is the ally of *Great Britain*, and is struggling to defend her soil, her religion and her laws, against an invading tyrant. To avoid a rupture with England, has Mr. Madison, as in the case with France, enquired in what light England would consider the occupation, by force, of a country held by Spain? Has it been ascertained whether a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, exists between England and Spain; and that the former is pledged to guarantee the latter in her possessions? If such a treaty does exist, then are we necessarily brought into collision with England, and we have not the least doubt, that the object of administration is to embroil us with that nation. We think it a just speculation, that West-Florida has been seized, not only with the consent of France, but at her special instance, and is, probably, to be held in *secret trust*, for Napoleon, until the fate of Spain is determined, when, as Mr. Madison suggests, the claim will be still open to negociation. Certain it is, and no man who has noticed the various acts of subserviency towards France will say to the contrary, that Mr. Madison will not have dared to seize and invest West-Florida with an armed force, *against the WILL of Bonaparte*. An open declaration of war against England or Spain is not to be looked for, but a war may be be brought on by juggling.

May we not enquire, whether the cargo of French Emissaries brought out in the *Tilsit* to this port (and who instantly directed their course to the western country) have any concerns in the operations of Mr. Madison and governors Claiborne and Holmes?

May we not anticipate the seizure of East Florida by the English.

May we not conclude that Spain will seize all our property in her ports, by way of reprizal? Could we complain in such an event? and will not the ultimate consequence be, a war with Spain and her ally England?

As West-Florida was in possession of Spain, and our claim was referred to negociation, and as we feared to enforce our claim while Spain and France were allies, the seizure of West-Florida is not only a breach of neutraltty' but an highly dishonorable act; the more galling to Spain, because, pressed on all sides with difficulties, and the more grateful to France, because it tends to involve us with England.

It will be an interesting duty hereafter, to show how far the President was authorised to proceed as he has, thereby arrogating to himself the power of commencing war, without the authority of congress. Connected with the discussion, it will be proper to show that the president has usurped the power (forbidden by the constitution) to march a force beyond the limits of the United States, thereby endangering the public peace and exposing a wise and independent Congress to the alternative of countenancing a violation of the constitution, or of resisting executive usurpation. Meantime the opinion may be expected generally to obtain, that with affected mildness of the message, it is a *gilded pill*, which the American people will swallow to their sorrow.

We have great pleasure in learning by letters from a very respectable source at Petersburgh, that, notwithstanding the interloping trade carried on under the American flag, and the many frauds which are daily discovered to be perpetrated under the same cover, there is the strongest reasons to believe that every thought and act of the Russian government is in a peculiar degree favourable, not only to the support and encouragement, but to the extension of the commercial relations between that country and the United States. It is as honourable to Russia as it may be grateful to the United States, that she, although almost alone in the path of justice, uninfluenced by the contagion of example, or by any other impulse, affords to real American vessels and cargoes a liberal intercourse on terms of reciprocity. —*Nat. Int.*

From the FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

PROSPECT BEFORE US.

For a number of years we have been accustomed to consider the present more alarming than any preceding year. Our embarrassments abroad and our fears at home, have constantly encreased, in proportion as the destructive policy of government has practically felt, and had time to spread its influence over the union.—Great as the anxiety expressed on former occasions has been, at no period, since the adoption of federal government, has there been so much to apprehend, and so little to hope, as at this time.

On the one hand, under the pretence of preferring any sacrifice to a departure from our pacific system, we patiently submit to every act of outrageous abuse, perfidy, robbery, and violence to national law, which France can commit; while on the other, strained and illegal constructions are given to acts of Congress, partial laws are enacted, insulting language adopted, treaties rejected, perfidious conventions concluded, ministers dismissed and rejected, to irritate England and gratify her rival.

The prospect placed before us by the partial imbecile, and deceitful measures of administration, is truly alarming. War, national poverty, and individual bankruptcy, threaten us in every quarter. Whatever may be the issue of the contest in Spain, the forcible occupation of West-Florida must end in war. The further exertion of our "restrictive energies" will bring on poverty, and the discontinuance of the United States Bank, will multiply individual bankruptcies, to an extent which will exhibit a scene of universal ruin and despair.

The madness and desperation of democratic leaders, encouraged by the infatuation of majority of the people, have placed our affairs in channels *that may lead to a convulsion ending in a dissolution of the Union*, Nor are we clear in the opinion, that the deliterious projects and anarchial schemes of certain democratic chiefs, are not designed for such an awful purpose. Most certain it is, that there exists strong reason to believe, that these dangerous and unprincipled demagogues will be gratified in their wishes, if their diabolical plans are pushed to the extremes, which there is reason to believe, is intended this session of Congress. The operations of government in West-Florida, are no doubt, meant to involve the nation in a war with Spain and her ally England.—That which Mr. Madison feared to attempt *directly*, he has sought means to accomplish *indirectly*; and greatly as all of us may deplore the melancholy event we do not believe that the northern states will come into the measures of a war with those powers, without more sufficient causes than those known to exist. Are the southern states sufficiently powerful and wealthy, to conduct of themselves this war of their own seeking? A reference to the history of our revolutionary war will show, that unless they triple their sup-

plies in men and money, that even the Spanish provinces, crippled as the mother country is, would subdue them.—What better proof of Southern states, or of the trifling support which they yield to government is required, than that to be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Even the anticipation of a non-intercourse with England, and the consequent dimunition of revenue, arising from the commerce of the Atlantic states, have forced the confession upon Mr. Gallatin, that it will be *necessary to negociate another loan.* These are the words of the Secretary:—"in order to provide for "these and other unforeseen contingencies, the propriety of authorising a re-"loan not exceeding in the whole, the "amount of the principal of the debt re-"imbursed during the same year, is res-"pectfully submitted."—That amount, according to the stated reimbursement of the principal of the public debt during the present year, will be *four millions six hundred and forty thousand dollars*—This re-loan is confessedly asked for on a *peace establishment.* But how are supplies to be raised in the event of war? Our provident rulers, no doubt, rely on voluntary or rather forced contributions. It is indeed most laughable, to see their calculations as to the expense attending hostile operations. The learned Secretary of State's letter of instructions to Gov. Claiborne for the seizure of West-Florida, shows that they think little more is necessary than "to take and keep" or "ask and receive."

"To defray (says the secretary) any "reasonable expenditures which may "necessarily attend the execution of "these instructions, the President autho-"rises you, having due regard to econo-"my, to draw for a sum *not exceeding in "any event*, 20,000 dollars."

If the Spanish Cortes do not laugh at this allowance for our military operations in West-Florida, they must be inaccessable to humor. But why laugh; it would be unfeeling to rejoice at our poverty, and the sum specified is as much as our treasury can spare, and more too, taking away the loan from the United States Bank.

But let us suppose force to be met by force, and that troops are actually despached from Havana to resist governor Claiborne, what will become of him and his $20,000? By the bye, this is a very pertinent enquiry, for upon further examining the letter of instructions from the department of state, although an army is marched into West Florida for the avowed purpose of taking possession of the country, yet his excellency is expressly enjoined not to fight if he is resisted; at least the following extract from his instructions bears such an interpretation.—After making a great parade about calling out the proper proportions of regular troops from the Orleans and Mississippi territories, the instructions wind up with this *limitation for their use:*——'Should, 'however any *particular* place, *however* 'small, remain in possession of a Spa-'nish force, you will not employ force 'against it; but you will make immediate 'report to this department.' The phrase '*particular* place' will apply equally to any and all places, so that the Orleans and Mississippi regulars, called out with so much pomp and parade, are only permitted to fight if not necessary, and not to fight if necessary. Under these orders our troops will be in a pretty predicament, if a Spanish force should unexpectedly advance to expel the invaders.—from this, some idea may be collected as to the manner in which a democratic administration would be most likely to conduct warlike operations. What a charming figure we should cut if the gallant government was compelled to abandon the brilliant enterprize. But what preparations have been made to meet the event of a few British three deckers shewing themselves at the mouth of the Mississippi, or bombarding New-Orleans? It will be answered that such an occurrence was not to be foreseen, and is out of the ordinary course of things. This, to be sure, is a comfortable mode of reasoning, but is no compliment to the foresight and prudence of our warlike administration, who have committed themselves by striking the first blow, and must look to it lest their places are endangered when the "tug of war" commences, and taxes may become necessary to defray its expenses. We are much deceived if this Florida enterprize does not get them into a scrape which will ultimately impress upon them the soundness of the maxim, that 'honesty is the best policy.'

Observations on that part of his *Excellency Simon Snyder's* message of the 6th respecting the Triangle on Lake Erie.

The area of the Triangle is said to contain 204,187 acres strict measure, or 190,742 acres and allowance, it is to be observed, that the area of the Triangle including the beach on lake Erie to high water mark which is upon an average 5 or 6 perches wide; and though the surveys laid on the margin of the lake may call for it, they nevertheless were connected to the bank. Exclusive of the beach there is certainly a quantity of swamp and marsh particularly on the peninsula, not appropriated. Now suppose the quantity of beach, swamp and marsh not surveyed to amount to 6 per cent, which is a very moderate allowance, the Triangle would contain 179,945 acres and allowance appropriated, which exceeds the quantity stated by his *excellency*, but 138 acres!! Again, it appears by the records of the land-office, that there were 16 warrants for land in the Triangle, of 400 acres each and allowance paid for, and not laid, that fell on donation lands These 16 warrants amount to 6,400 and allowance, from which deduct the 138 acres, and there remains 6,262 acres and allowance, for which the state has been paid beyond the quantity of warranted and reserved in the Triangle!! So much for the accuracy of official messages. Some surveying speculation has probably been in contemplation.

[Lan. Journal.

Some years ago, when Spain refused us a place of deposite near New Orleans agreeably to the treaty of 1795, and otherwise embarrassed our trade in that quarter, Mr. James Ross of Pittsburgh then a senator from this state to the congress of the United States, proposed to take possession of that country, and hold it as a pledge for the faithful compliance with the terms of the treaty on the part of Spain. This proposition of Mr. Ross's was treated by the democrats as an outrage upon common sense and common honesty, and Mr Ross denounced as an enemy to the human species What are the democrats now doing? They are taking possession of that same country at a time when Spain is refusing us nothing and when she is so exhausted with Bonaparte's fraternal hug, that she is not able to take care of herself. ib.

FROM ENGLAND.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

By the Paulina, from London, we have received files of papers to the 31st of October.

They are wholly silent on American affairs; and do not give indications of the appointment of any new minister to the United States, or any official revocation of the orders in council. It is known they die of course on the death of the French decrees; but the Paris accounts to the 23d of October do not present any act of the emperor, (who alone can repeal a decree enacted) which looks like an official repeal of those decrees; and until he officially rescinds them, they will be considered in full force by all his officers and cruizers.

The illness of the British king appeared to excite much sensibility. He is in his 73d year; and the solicitude shewn in the ministerial circles made it apparent that his disease was not a slight one. His death would have great influence on the affairs of Europe as well as of England. An entire change of ministers and policy would be among the first acts of George the IVth—a negociation and probably peace with France, would be the consequence. What effect this will have with the prosperity or destiny of the empire, can only be conjectured. One thing is certain, the party attached to the prince of Wales, and would unquestionably be his counsellors on his accession to the throne, combine much of the talent and influence of the nation.

The affairs of the North of Europe continued topics of speculation and agitation. The often repeated and denied report that France had latent designs on Russia had not subsided; and indications of its truth were seen in the election of a French marshal to be crown prince of Sweden; in a march of French troops thither;—in the contemplated creation of Berthier as king of Poland; and in several new and warlike arrangements concluded between France and Austria; and that the effect of these measures on Russia had been seen in a proposition to conclude a peace with Turkey even at the price of relinquishing the late demanded cession of the two frontier provinces of Turkey. The French papers, on the contrary, though latterly rather cool on Russian affairs, declare that a good understanding existed between Napolean and Alexander. The obscurity which rests on this subject cannot long remain.

The enormous duties imposed in France on colonial produce are extended through the whole of the North of Europe, excepting Russia and Sweden; and Prince Bernadotte having arrived in the latter kingdom, and being ready to vault into the legal saddle, she will not long be an exception—in every region where French domination extended, measures which would destroy the American carrying trade were in active operation.

The English and French accounts of the war in Spain and Portugal though more circumstantial are not so late as those we have received by intercourse. The Moniteur continues its 'Summaries' of events in Spain, and the perüser of them will need no better proof of the effect of the Spanish opposition and mode of warfare on the invaders than those summaries—partial as they are—afford. For he will find in every one of them instances cited in which the patriots are stated as having "had the "audacity to charge with the bayonet on "the French corps." This is evidence of improved courage and discipline, tho' (of course, with the Moniteur) the patriots repulsed and annihilated. Several of the Spanish cohorts have borne six or seven annihilations very comfortably!

There did not appear indications of great additional reinforcements being sent from England to the peninsula. Scattering transports are not uncommon. The French papers state, that 5000 troops passed Bordeaux for Spain; between the 12th and 17th of October; and we have seen it stated in an official article dated Sept. 1, 1810, the disposition of the imperial forces of France, that six regiments (of five battalions each) of French light Infantry, and ten provisional half brigades were then on their way to Spain, to form the second division of the rear guard of the army of Spain. Whether these reinforcements had arrived at their destinations at the date of our last accounts from Lisbon; or whether Massena was waiting their junction previous to a general onset on Wellington's lines are subjects of calculation. One of the French corps (Drouet's) had been ordered to Portugal to keep open Masenna's communication with Spain.

Paragraphs from London papers.

The Spanish peasants are constantly annoying the French. A considerable treasure, destined for the pay of the French armies, was intercepted by a party of these patriots, between Bayonne and Madrid, and 82 waggons taken. The booty was calculated at 200,000 crowns.

The king of Denmark has given permission to 30,000 French troops to pass over in divisions of 3,000 men at a time into Zealand, from whence they are to proceed to Helsinburgh.

Does Bernadotte find this military force necessary to maintain him on the Swedish throne? or is it to be employed to awe, or possibly to attach Russia from Finland.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) *December* 15.

A letter from the master of a vessel belonging to this port, dated Marseilles, Sept. 12, "Yesterday I received the condemnation of my vessel and cargo. The reason assigned was, *that we were Americans.* Since my arrival here, I have had the mortification to see eight of my countrymen that belonged to the brig Brunet, of Boston, chained and sent to prison; two of the number were first and second mates, but they were chained arm and arm with the sailors, and marched thro' the streets of Marseilles to gaol, where they had nothing but bread and water, except what I sent them from on board my vessel. Our consul denied them protection, but after repeated application and threats from the American gentlemen here, he said he would do something for them."

BOSTON, *December* 17.

LATE FROM LISBON.

Captain Bartlett, in the brig Comet, arrived here yesterday, in 36 days from Lisbon. He left the city on the 6th Nov. at which time the two grand armies occupied the same ground they did at the date of our previous accounts. Some skirmishes had taken place between the outposts—and the fortifications on each side, were daily strengthened. A few days before capt. B. sailed, it was reported, that Massena had detached 6000 men, in boats, across the Tagus, for the purpose, as it was supposed, of gaining provisions; and that a number of Portuguese troops had also gone over to watch them. The particular situation of the French as it regards provisions, was not actually known; but it was generally believed, they were in want of almost every article of subsistence; while in the British camp, supplies of every kind, were in the most ample abundance.

I wish to contract for

One or Two Thousand Gallons

of *DOUBLE DISTILLED WHISKEY*, commonly called *HIGH-WINES*, delivered at this place between the 10th and 20th of March next. I will also give SALT now, at a fair price, for Whiskey to be delivered at that time. Any person wishing to contract will please call at the corner of Market and Water streets.

F. B. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Hunt's Hill, Pitt t[ownship] some time in June last, a large *Dark COW*, with a crop off the near ear, sund[ry] bored in her horns for the hollow horn, no other marks percievable. the owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT GIBSON.

December 26th, 1810.

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2 3 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 75 Cents,

SELECT REMAINS

OF THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, who died June 19, 1787.

CONTAINING

I. Memoirs of his Life;
II. Letters to his Friends;
III. Religious Tracts;
IV. Advice to his Children;
V. An account of some of his Dying Sayings;
VI. And *Dying* advices to his Congregation.

THIS interesting little work was compiled by the Rev. John Brown and the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, from the papers of their deceased father, a few years after his death. In their preface they observe, "THE MEMOIRS were in substance written by our father's own hand, two or three years before he died. It was his care to mark the singular dispensations of Providence towards him; and then prudently to declare them to his children, that they also might set their hope in God.

"THE LETTERS were sent by him to some intimate friends. We need not scarce inform the reader, that the author never had the most remote thought of their being printed. Some of the persons who had them in possession, finding their own hearts warmed with the truths which they contained, expressed a willingness to have them made publick, for the edification of others.

"The ADVICES to the children and to the Congregation, were found among our father's papers after his decease. He was convinced in his own mind that UNION TO CHRIST, evidenced by conformity to him in holiness, "Is the one thing needful;" this was the doctrine which he taught whilst he lived; and he intended, that these Advices should declare his sentiments on this subject, when he was dead"

They observe in the close of the preface, "If some secure hyprocrites are awakened, some profane sinners are converted, some wavering Christians are established, and some distressed souls are comforted; we have fully gained our end in the publication."

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1810.

Peter A. Laubie,

HAS the honor to inform the public, that he has opened in the Diamond, a CONFECTIONARY AND PASTRY SHOP. He keeps a supply of Cordials, Wines, French Brandy, and Holland Gin, Coffee, Sugars, Spanish Segars, &c. and different kinds of dried Fruits. Those ladies and gentlemen who may wish to have any particular kind of Pastry for Tea Parties, &c. by giving their orders in the morning, will be attended to punctually. Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1810.

Justices Blanks,

Of the [illegible] viz

SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.

Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON of Edinburgh

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, barrenness, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc*

—

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Price fifty cents)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

—

Dr Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers

—

Dr Dyott's

Patent-Itch Ointment.

(Price 50 cents per box)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

—

Dr. Tissot's

CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price two dollars.)

—

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

—

The Balm of Iberia.

(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

—

The Restorative Dentrifice.

(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

—

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents, throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE

MEDICINES

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,

Where pamphlets may be had gratis.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

—

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

Worm-Destroying Lozenges,

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz. *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each packet of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

—

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse acid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing the disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 50 cents per Box)

TAKE NOTICE

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it, a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	389	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Coon's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Dyer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	675	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 230, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.